

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXIV.—No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY. Fourteenth street.—FRA DIAVOLO—ROMEO JAFFRE JESKINS.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—THAT RASCAL PAT-IXON—DECHAMPEL.

NIRLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SIBEL THE BAILOR.

OLYMPIA THEATRE. Broadway.—HICKEY DICKORY DOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA PERIOLIDE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 12th street.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Tenth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

WATERLEY THEATRE. 120 Broadway.—PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn.—HEMPTY DUMPTY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery.—COMIO VOCALIAN, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 5th Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMIO BALLET and FANTASME.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th st., between 5th and 6th ave.—FOURTEEN GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK. corner 54 st., 63d and 64th sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

KAPPE'S LION PARK.—GRAND SEMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—THE WATER-LEY BURLESQUE TROUPE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 630 Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 17, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 16. Mr. Bright has been censured by the British press on account of a letter written to a meeting in Birmingham. The London Times yesterday had an editorial on the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords. It says the debates exhibit moderation and patriotism. Murphy, the Irish agitator, who was arrested in Birmingham on Tuesday, has been released.

The house of Mr. Gray, an Irish magistrate, living at Black Rock, in the county of Cork, was attacked by a party of four men on the night of Tuesday. Resistance was made by the inmates, and one of the fellows was mortally wounded. The others escaped unharm.

In the Spanish Cortes yesterday Señor Ochoa spoke in favor of the speedy appointment of a king. Don Carlos is his favorite.

The King of Prussia arrived in Bremen yesterday. A grand banquet was given in his honor and he made a speech during the progress of the entertainment. The Zollverein is opposed to the proposed duty on petroleum.

The frontier differences between Persia and Turkey have been adjusted. Negotiations for the adjustment of the commercial disputes between France and Belgium have been reopened.

Signor Lobbia, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was nearly killed in the streets of Florence yesterday by an assassin.

Brazil.

By cable despatch from Lisbon we learn that General Webb, the American Minister at Brazil, has accepted his passport, owing to a trouble about claims against the ship Canada, and that the Brazilian government had determined to treat with the Washington authorities through its own representative.

Cuba.

The chief officer of the Treasury at Havana has died of yellow fever. All persons suspected of disloyalty are being arrested throughout the island by orders from the authorities in Havana.

China.

The Chinese government has apologized for the late insult offered to the French Secretary of Legation.

The New Dominion.

The new banking scheme has been abandoned by the government, and the bank charters expiring next January will be extended to June.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Sumner continues to Minister Motley's instructions do agree with the views expressed in his speech; but Secretary Fish still insists that they do not.

The Florida Legislature has ratified the fifteenth amendment.

The grand Peace Jubilee continues to move along harmoniously. President Grant arrived in Boston yesterday and was formally presented to the Massachusetts Legislature. He subsequently reviewed General Butler's militia.

The conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, called by the anti-Ritualists, has assembled in Chicago.

The Supreme Masonic Council, the highest branch of the order, is in session at Masonic Hall, in Boston.

The monument at Gettysburg is to be decorated on the 1st of July. All the soldiers engaged in the battle and numerous civic societies are invited to be present. Senator Morton will deliver an address, Henry Ward Beecher a prayer and Bayard Taylor will read a poem.

The printers in Washington, outside of the government offices, denounce the recent meeting of government printers, and say it did not represent their sentiments, but was gotten up by the foreman of the office in defence of Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer. They are opposed to Douglass as a "rat" as well as a negro, and they are opposed to Mr. Clapp for employing him when he had just discharged twenty-five competent white printers.

The referee in the McCoolle-Alton prize fight has decided that McCoolle won through a foul on the part of Alton in gouging McCoolle's eye. Charley Gallagher, who accepts Alton as the winner, has challenged him to fight for \$1,000.

A prize fight took place between two unprofessional boxers on Cayuga Lake on Saturday, and on the ninth round one of them was knocked dead by his opponent. The latter died, and is believed to have gone to Canada.

The duellists who fought in Canada on Sunday morning were arrested by the United States authorities on their return to Niagara Falls.

The trial of Charles Sullivan, a keeper of Sing Sing prison, for killing the convict O'Neill, while he was trying to escape, was concluded yesterday by a verdict of acquittal.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, which was incorporated by Congress, has rejected the application of two of the leading colored physicians of Washington to become members.

A terrific rainstorm visited Western North Carolina on Sunday night, which caused destructive freshets throughout Ireland and Davis counties. The damage is estimated at \$200,000. No lives were lost.

The City.

In the United States Commissioners' Court, yesterday, before Commissioner Smith, at 2 o'clock, was

brought on a charge of assaulting Deputy Marshal James Laughton. The examination is set down for this morning.

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Hatchford accepted bonds to the amount of \$38,000 in the matter of the seizure of the steamship Quaker City, and the vessel was once more released from the custody of the Marshal.

In the habeas corpus case of the little girl Teresa Kehoe in the Superior Court, Judge McCune said that the selection of her home, as between that of her guardians—which is also the home of her brother and sister—and that of the party who claimed to have adopted her, should be left to the child herself. Teresa chose to go with her guardian, and the Court made an order accordingly.

The fifteenth annual convention of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church in the United States opened its session yesterday forenoon at the house of worship on Thirty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening the report of the City Superintendent was received. It states that the course of study now embraces fewer branches than at any previous period, and commends the fact as getting rid of irrelevant matter valuable only as an intellectual exercise. The prohibition of corporal punishment is operative beneficially.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Cincinnati Club played a game of base ball at the Capitoline grounds in Brooklyn yesterday, in the presence of about 10,000 spectators. The game was won by the Cincinnatians, the score standing 22 to 10.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Donau, Captain Ernst, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The Inman line steamship City of Limerick, Captain Phillips, will sail from pier 45 North river at noon to-day for Antwerp direct.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Van Nise, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana.

The stock market yesterday was again irregular, undergoing a sharp decline, but recovering, and closing buoyant. Gold fell to 137½, reacted to 138½, and closed at 138 a 138½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia, and forty members of the city government of Philadelphia; Captain R. B. Lowery, P. Dillon, of Paris; A. K. McClure, General G. Clark and General T. O. Owen, of Philadelphia; R. Wilson, of Albany; Colonel C. H. Martin and Colonel Warratt, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Philip Paik, of San Francisco; W. Langton, of Hyde Park, and Jos. Ford, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel H. C. Whitney, of Washington; Major General S. P. Heintzelman, of Englewood, and Rev. Samuel Hair, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General George W. Buck, of Chemung; ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado; ex-Governor McCormick, of Nevada; Isaac Livermore, of Boston; E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and John Hoyt, of Cleveland, are at the Astor House.

General Tyler, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

S. T. Van Buren, of Fishkill, and W. B. Phillips, of Long Branch, are at the Coleman House.

Senator L. Trumbull, of Illinois; E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Rev. C. Lindsay, of Southampton, and H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Charles A. L. Beale, of Hudson; J. S. Jarman, of England; John McDonough, of Philadelphia; W. W. Higman, of Longnecks; Rev. C. E. Land, of Saratoga; D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, and John O. Evans, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge McCormick, for Franklin; Major George S. Leland, for Boston; Captain Dixon and C. S. P. Bowler, per steamer Scotia, for England, and D. T. Casement, for Boston.

Mr. Motley's Instructions.—Latest Views of the Alabama Difficulty.

We have had many reports and conjectures on both sides of the water as to the character and drift of Mr. Motley's instructions; but they all agree upon one point, to wit, that Mr. Motley has gone over to England to make, not a *casus belli*, but, if possible, a treaty of peace. Senator Sumner says that Mr. Motley will assume a patriotic and, in the end, decisive attitude on the subject of the Alabama claims; while Secretary Fish, we are told, chuckles over the fact that Mr. Sumner knows nothing about the instructions given to the Minister relative to this question. The friends of Mr. Fish claim that he has completely checkmated the Senator, President Grant sustaining the Secretary in opposition to the views of the Massachusetts legislator as to the verbiage and tone of the Motley papers. We have different accounts from different sources.

In a special despatch from Washington on the subject we are informed that Mr. Motley is instructed to explain the circumstances (including, no doubt, all about Andy Johnson, which is very kind) attending the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty, without committing this government to any line of policy; but at the same time Mr. Motley is to hold fast to the anchor of the Senate in the rejection of that treaty. Moreover, our Minister is not authorized to make any proposition for the settlement of the Alabama claims, but he is to say that in view of the irritation, astonishment and excitement in England in consequence of the rejection of the Johnsonian treaty the present is not an auspicious time for the reopening of negotiations.

Behold this glorious example of American magnanimity and evangelical diplomacy! The Vicar of Wakefield's amiable boy Moses made a sad mistake at the fair in exchanging his pony for a gross of green spectacles; and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, through Mr. Seward's instructions, with the advice and consent of President Johnson, was as badly sold in accepting in exchange for his Alabama claims Lord Stanley's gross of green spectacles. Mr. Senator Sumner substantially pronounced the bargain a swindle, and as a swindle it was indignantly rejected by the Senate. The news goes to England, and in the midst of the dining and wining of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as the model peace maker he is struck dumb by the warlike clamor around him of his English cousins. He finds them suddenly changing their songs of peace into the Indian war whoop; that they are in the paint, beads, bears' claws and feathers of a band of Coman chiefs, all on the warpath; that British honor has been outraged, insulted, and that, in short, "Britons never, never will be slaves." In view of this fearful warlike uproar in the "right island" our new Minister is instructed to suggest that the time is not propitious for reopening negotiations, and that the patient Brother Jonathan can wait till the fiery John Bull shall have sufficiently cooled down to listen to reason. Is not our Cabinet a model of dignity, decorum and self-possession? Was there ever anything like it before?

It appears, indeed, that the reopening of negotiations is to be left to the pleasure of England, and that for the present she is to be assured with the "glittering generality" of our sincere desire to have all matters of dispute adjusted on terms honorable and satisfactory to both nations. It is to be further understood that Lord Russell's proclamation of belligerent rights to Jeff Davis is not to be a separate question of complaint, but only an item in the general bill of damages. Surely this ought to satisfy her Majesty's government and warlike pressgang as to the intentions of General Grant's administration on these Alabama claims. The only point in Mr. Motley's instructions calculated to perplex Lord Clarendon is that which leaves to his lordship the delicate duty of reopening negotiations. Here, it must be admitted, our administration is on safe ground; for these Alabama claims will not spoil by keeping in pickle. They may serve a grand purpose if held over till "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." In truth, we may say that, looking to future contingencies of neutrality and belligerent rights, the next best thing, in default of the settlement suggested by Mr. Sumner, will be to leave these Alabama claims an open question.

Meantime we see from the London newspapers that the terrible scare of the British lion began to subside as soon as Mr. Motley arrived at Liverpool. They no longer seem to expect him to rush to court, bristling with bowie knives and revolvers. Their apprehensions that Ireland would be at once invaded by Fenian troops, and that every British port would be blockaded by American iron-clads, have somewhat abated. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, shortly after Mr. Motley's arrival, even went so far as to boast, in a very snobbish article, that America had backed down before British pluck, and that the advent of a new Minister was therefore of but small importance, adding that the best result to be anticipated from the mission of Mr. Motley would be the leisure which his duties would leave him for the prosecution of his historical studies. The general tone of the London press is in conformity with the opinion expressed by the *Times*, that Mr. Motley enters upon his duties without any prospect of controversy, but that the English government should examine any new proposals and see if they promise a just and equitable solution. One of our London correspondents alluded to having good authority for saying that not one of the London newspapers has received the slightest hint or indication of Mr. Motley's instructions, which, he was assured, will in the end be found thoroughly dignified and in a firm American tone. It may not be amiss to remind the London press that behind Mr. Motley stands our administration, and behind our administration stands the superior power of Congress, and behind Congress the supreme power of the American people. Moreover, all these great powers are in full sympathy with the spirit of Mr. Sumner's recent speech. England must come up to the mark and settle the questions at issue without the slightest hope that anything like the rejected Reverdy Johnson treaty will be either proposed or accepted by the new representative of the United States at the Court of St. James.

MINISTER McMAHON HEARD FROM.—The English mail from Rio Janeiro, at Lisbon, contains the important intelligence, which we have reported by way of London and through the Atlantic cable, that Mr. McMahon, United States Minister to Paraguay, has been heard from. An English officer passed through the lines of the allies, by permission, to the headquarters of Lopez, where he delivered official papers, and on his return, it is said, carried despatches from Minister McMahon for the United States government. Should this news prove correct our Envoy is safe, and the South American combatants not so bad as we imagined.

NAPOLEON DEFENDING HIS POSITION.—The Emperor of France concedes his imperialism to the popular will. He has condescended to explain his position in a letter addressed to a member of the legislative body. For the information of the constituents of this gentleman Bonaparte enunciates his principle of the duty of the Executive "to suppress disturbances and grant liberties." He has suppressed the disturbances, but the people cannot see where the "liberties" come in. If not heard of soon it may be bad for the Emperor.

GENERAL JAMES WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, is coming home. The General has been about to come home frequently since he presented his credentials to the Emperor, but on second thought considered it better to remain. By way of Lisbon and London, through the Atlantic cable, we are now assured that he is really on the point of departure from Rio Janeiro, perhaps has already left, "mahogany stocks" and all. He has a quarrel on hand with the Brazilians and will visit Washington. We may consequently expect some stirring news from the capital. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, will make a note.

JUDGE BEDFORD, in suspending sentence in the case of Howard, tried as an accomplice of "Reddy, the Blacksmith," did a just thing, and, in the circumstances, a bold one. Just now the clamor is that the authorities shield these rogues, and a man might naturally fear to give color to such suspicion. But there is no doubt that the true rogues tried to foist their crime on Howard, who was a harmless sailor, only casually present.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—The best thing for the government to do is to go on with the new Post Office at the site originally chosen. The Aldermen say the United States got the land too cheaply, which means that they fancy the Treasury can be bled for their benefit. Government, therefore, will get no new site from these men till it consents to terms that would cover something shameful. It is very doubtful whether after all the apex of the triangle is not the best place for the structure, and it is certainly better than none.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS WOMEN AND THE PRESS.—On the question of excluding the reporters of the newspapers from the women's rights meetings, the other evening, the vote stood for the exclusion one woman, and only a little woman at that; against the exclusion, all the rest of the women. Why? Because they want to make a noise, and they want to be heard by the men. That's right. The little woman who stood "solitary and alone" upon this question we commend to the special admiration of the big Senator from Kentucky, who stood alone in his vote for the Johnson treaty on the Alabama claims. Finally, if the little woman does not wish to be reported in the newspapers let her keep still.

Peru and the Spanish Complications. Our very respectable and very slow Secretary of State, in his anxiety to avoid European complications, had lost sight of an American complication until a few days since, when he found it had grown to such magnitude that he took to his bed sick at heart. It will be remembered that not long since Peru and Chile were in a state of active war with Spain, during which the latter Power sent a fleet into the Pacific, bombarded Valparaiso and burnt a portion of the city, and then proceeded to Callao to effect the same purpose there. Driven off in this attack by the superior gunnery of the Peruvians, the fleet finally wended its way back to the Atlantic with small prize money and scanty honors. The war slumbered in a state of inaction, and the recent administration at Washington tendered to the belligerents its good offices as a mediator for the restoration of peace. These were accepted, and commissioners from the parties were to meet in Washington next month to arrange the preliminaries.

The only party to the scheme to whom peace is worth more than the value of a button is Spain. She entered upon the war with the aggressive spirit of a Quixote, without waiting to examine if the point of honor for an imaginary affront in the case of a merchant ship was well taken, and, having struck her blow, is now willing to forget and forgive. To add to her wish in this respect it was the Cuban treasury which enabled her to strike the blow, the government at Havana being charged with the duty of paying the bills incurred by the Pacific fleet, and just now it is hardly in a position to repeat the act. But Time, who does not wait for negotiators or nations, has, meanwhile, brought to the South American belligerents the opportunity to strike back, and that, too, at the vital part which enabled Spain to assert her strength as a Power on the American side of this mundane ball. Cuba declares her independence, President Céspedes requests the antagonists of Spain to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, and Peru and Chile do so with expressions of friendliness becoming nations at war.

Here the Spanish Minister comes upon the scene and claims from Mr. Fish that, as it is the duty of his office to attend to the peace making between Spain and the belligerent members of the American family of nations, he shall also undertake to keep them from hitting back while negotiations are going on. He furthermore assumes that the course of the republics in the Cuban question is discourteous to the United States, and to illustrate his position cites the case of a private quarrel between two gentlemen which is under arrangement by a third party, and which he assumes ends the quarrel from the moment the arrangement to enter upon negotiations had been accepted. According to his view the quarrel is now ours, and not Spain's.

Setting aside the fallacy which is contained in comparing national to individual powers, our friend, the Spanish Minister, makes another very great mistake in assuming that a consent to open negotiations amounts to a treaty of peace or even a truce. If he will take the trouble to read he will find the pages of history to abound in the contrary view, and we will cite one fact in American history for his easy reference: Our last war with Great Britain did not cease while peace negotiations were going on at Ghent, and the greatest battle of the whole war—that of New Orleans—was fought after the negotiations had been concluded and the treaty of peace had been signed. The little episode of the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba need not, therefore, interrupt the negotiations at Washington, and they can be kept up even amid the greater coming complications which time will no doubt exhibit between the belligerents.

To Mr. Fish we present these assuring facts, in the hope that they will help him to a speedy recovery of his health. But we have a few words to say to him in regard to these Spanish complications. The people of the United States have recognized the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, and are fast taking an attitude which will vindicate our national rights and national duties amid the great events that attend us. They see, too, and comprehend the petty party policy which would make bluster about the Alabama claims cover up and hide your delinquency in the higher duties which attend you in the American questions now pressing for a solution. If you rouse yourself to the duty of the hour the statesman's pen can solve these difficulties and further the hopes of civilization and humanity. If you do not waken to it the difficulties will continue to gather around you until the Spanish complications open the grave of your reputation as a public man and of the hopes of the administration of which you are a part.

THE MIDSHIPMEN.—"Inasmuch as many of our vessels in active service have no midsipmen, the Board suggest that the graduating class be distributed among those vessels, there to perform the actual and necessary duties of midsipmen for at least a year, or until they are required in a higher grade, to which they should attain only after a rigid examination. With not more than from six to twelve on a vessel in active service it is thought that they would supply a want that is felt, be more useful to the government, and at the same time be acquiring more practical experience than by the other method." This is a good recommendation. "The other method" is the one at present in use, of sending all the middies together on one ship for a year's cruise, which was merely putting the school house afloat. The plan now recommended by the Board is the one formerly in use and by far the more practical.

A PLAIN HINT FROM JOHN BRIGHT.—If the Lords cannot consent to move forward with the progress of reform they must be set aside. The train must go on.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE DOWN SOUTH.—Chief Justice Chase, who has been on a tour of the Carolinas, with his accomplished daughter, Mrs. Senator Sprague, has been received from point to point with marked respect and popular enthusiasm. It means, among other things, that the people are aware of the fact that the Chief Justice still keeps his eye upon the White House, and is likely to be the man for the democracy in 1872. All the signs of the times point that way.

The News from Cuba. The advice from Cuba, by mail and telegraph, which we publish to-day, with much interesting detail, contain some important points of news. While the revolutionary volunteers in Havana have evidently failed in the principal part of their scheme, which was to establish a government of their own, with but slight dependence on the Spanish crown, they have endeavored to exhibit a new energy in government, by ordering the troops throughout the portions of the island they occupy to arrest all suspicious persons. This, by filling the prisons with persons who are only suspected of disaffection, can have but one result—to increase the embarrassments of the colonial government. The details from the seat of military operations show no important success on the part of the Spaniards, while the patriots have succeeded in cutting the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and General Quesada is pressing closely the siege of the latter city. This general seems to be so well satisfied with the supplies he has lately received that he promises to be in Havana by the middle of August. Operations seem to have subsided in the Eastern Department, and Count Valmaseda, who still remains at Bayamo, has spread his troops out in several neighboring cantonments for the purpose of saving them from disease and holding a large extent of country. The usual desultory and aimless operations are going on in the other disturbed district of the island. In Havana the yellow fever has appeared and the head of the Treasury Department died of that disease on Tuesday.

THE UNITY OF GERMANY.—King William of Prussia visited Bremen yesterday. He was entertained by the citizens and delivered an after-dinner speech, neat in words but somewhat indefinite in hope. His Majesty intimated that the children and grandchildren of the men of the present generation would witness "the completion of the edifice the foundation of which has been laid." The people of Bremen would no doubt like to have a little benefit just at present in return for the Free City privileges surrendered to the Union. They may obtain it.

THREE OR FOUR GREAT EVENTS ON THE SAME DAY.—The opening of the Peace Jubilee in Boston; the reception of General Grant by Rear Admiral Fisk on board one of his steamboats in New York; the grand reunion of the Masonic Knights Templars in Philadelphia, and the awful punishment of Mike McCoole in a bloody prize fight near St. Louis, by the popular vote of the Bloody Sixth the greatest of the great events of the day.

STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS.—There are stratagems and there are spoils in that Twenty-third Street Railroad complication, but the people just now cannot see on which side one or the other may be, neither can they see that the railroad is likely soon to be built. Who that is standing in the light will reflect a little for the benefit of the curious and interested public?

NOR ON THEIR DIGNITY.—It is a want of good manners for a speaker in the House of Lords to say of an utterance in the United States Senate that it was "extravagant to a degree of absurdity." But, alas! it would appear that the Lords in the same age in which they have lost all power as a political force have lost also the fine courtesy and good tone of a body of exalted gentlemen, and can utter spleen like common mortals. From the Lords men expect good manners at the least, and they fail even there.

PETER COOPER MUST BY THIS TIME HAVE LOST FAITH IN EVERYTHING BUT GLUE. Here the old man has believed that his Citizens' Association was a little better than other associations—a little more virtuous, disinterested and devoted to the public good than either branch of the Common Council or any general committee, and by this time he knows that it was only a machine to engineer men into office.

A PROPER SUBJECT.—The women's rights women admitted into their society on Tuesday evening Mrs. McInyre, a Mormon woman—a very proper subject for a woman's convention. Only the fifth, tenth or twentieth part of a husband, and we are astonished that those women reformers have not been made among these women reformers a leading topic of woman's rights. Mrs. Cady Stanton and Company have evaded this Mormon question long enough, and they ought to meet it like men and settle it.

HUNTING FOR QUAKERS.—The Indians on the Plains. They avoid armed white men, but defenceless friends and enemies of the pale faces they are slaughtering and scalping from Kansas to the Rocky Mountains. "Let us have peace."

THE POLICE AND THE DANGEROUS CLASSES. An important issue to the public was tried in the Marine Court on Tuesday in the case of Fallon against the captain and a private of the Eighth ward police. Our readers know that the Eighth ward is one that has its full share of bad characters, and it has one peculiar species of disreputable inhabitant not much known elsewhere. There are many men whose lives oscillate between its gambling houses, its brothels and its showy barrooms. They are persons of irreproachable linen. They wear the smoothest, stiffest and whitest collars, cuffs and shirt fronts known in civilized life. They are distinguished for their "good clothes" and the readiness with which they accept, and the extreme to which they carry, all fashions that are *outré* in style. They have no visible means of support—that is, no means of support but such as they are ashamed to acknowledge, although they are comparatively shameless people. In the execution of a police order to arrest all panel thieves and persons "without visible means of support" the man Fallon was taken to the station house, and subsequently, on a charge of vagrancy, taken before Justice Dodge. The Justice decided that he was not a vagrant in the meaning of the statute, and dismissed the complaint. Fallon then sued the parties arresting and holding him for false imprisonment, laying his damages at five hundred dollars. The Court charged the jury very strongly in his favor, and even made what seems to us an unjustifiable appeal to popular prejudice against police authority; but the jury virtually sustained the police by a verdict

for six cents damages. If, therefore, the Eighth ward police cannot drive out "the sports" by general and occasional arrest, they cannot be punished for the attempt.

A TRIP AROUND STATEN ISLAND.

Excursion of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Island—A Drive Over Its Beauties and Natural Advantages—A New Boat—Projected Railroad and Proposed Harbors for Transatlantic Steamships.

A steamboat excursion around and drive over a portion of Staten Island took place yesterday, under the direction of the above named association, and was in every respect a most enjoyable affair, not only for the opportunity it afforded for viewing the picturesque beauties of the island and of viewing its natural advantages, but also on account of the admirable provision which had been made for the entertainment and comfort of the guests, among whom were a number of influential and wealthy gentlemen and representatives of the New York and Staten Island press.

The steamboat Josephine, which conveyed the excursionists, sailed around the island, touching at Quarantine, New Brighton, Rossville and Tottenville, at which latter place the party landed and walked up the main street of the village, which is quite a picturesque and flourishing place, and contains a shopping district. The steamship Little Maid of Perth, which runs to Perth Amboy, was lying at the wharf. The fronts of some of the houses were adorned with flags in honor of the visit, and the whole population turned out to gaze at the excursionists. The disgust and indignation of one of the villagers was excited against a fellow townsman who shocked his ideas of propriety by trotting out a seely looking mule while the party were on shore, and he indignantly remonstrated. "Couldn't you have kept your damned old mule out of sight till the gentlemen got away?"

Several salutes were fired from the shore as the boat steamed along; they were hoisted and led on by lawns and verandas waved their handkerchiefs. The boat made the entire circuit of the island and finally stopped at Clifton, whence carriages conveyed the excursionists through the most picturesque portion of the island, along the shore road, the Richmond road, up the Ford Hill road to Castleton Heights, from which a view is commanded of seven counties in New York and New Jersey, over the Richmond turnpike, through the lovely Clove road, to the grand old castle of the Dutch Governor, which can be found anywhere in the State of New York (perhaps in the United States) are to be found on Staten Island. The magnificent expanse of the broad ocean, dotted with islands, and the broad stretches of pasture land, lovely parks and lawns, the vivid emerald of the herbage, softened by the distance, and the glimpse of the bay and townships through the openings in the luxuriant growth of trees and shrubbery; the glorious views of the bay, the distant shores of New Jersey, the majestic Manhattan glistening in the distance, with every agreeable diversity of gently undulating hill and dale, or abrupt declivity, at the foot of which are many villages and towns, away far as the eye can reach stretches a scene of unparalleled beauty. On every side are charming views of country residences, the property of opulent merchants and landholders; the neatly trimmed lawns, parterres and hedges of arbutus, box or dwarf trees, the carefully gravelled or croquet walks, every thing that contributes to taste, beauty and wealth enables its possessor to boast.

The natural advantages of Staten Island are very great, and although the sanguine expectations expressed by some of the association may not be fully, or at least as speedily realized as they could wish, there is no doubt that the island, as property holders there suggest, a great entrepot for foreign trade when the shores of Manhattan shall have become overgrown with the crowded houses of commerce. On the shores of Staten Island there are excellent sites for warehouses and havens for transatlantic steamers. From the vicinity of Port Richmond to Tottenville, the distance is only four or five miles, and the water is so shallow that deep to float vessels of the heaviest burden. The coast survey of the harbor shows a varying depth of water, from three to four fathoms, and the water is so shallow that the depth of water would be sufficient for the required commercial purposes, and most valuable property would doubtless be created not only in the dock thus established, but also by the increase in the value of property in the vicinity of the dock. Staten Island's mining resources are also much more valuable than is generally known. Within her area of 50,000 acres there are many rich veins of useful metal. Her agricultural resources are comparatively undeveloped, but are far from insignificant. Every variety of soil is to be found there adapted to the raising of almost every species of grain, vegetables and fruits. There is no lack of fine, arable land, and the herbage of her pastures is particularly rich and nutritious. The island is particularly well adapted to the raising of cattle, and the property holders there to have some law enacted under which a system of general drainage may be begun and energetically carried out. A vast quantity of low land that is now mere salt marsh might, if drained, be utilized and made exceedingly profitable. A continuation of the canal, which has been commenced, is to be extended from Fort Richmond to Mariner's Point, on the north-western extremity of the island. A railroad has also been talked of to run from the city to the island, and thence out to a point of rocks, where a dock is to be built for ferriesboats running to and from New York. The excursionists were taken to the shore of the island, where they were met by the boat Josephine, lying at quarantine, and were conveyed back to New York. During the trip round the island speeches were made by Messrs. Strauss, Brooks, A. Munson, John A. B. Smith, the President of the Association, Colonel Le Beau, Colonel Smith, Captain Jacob Vanderbilt and Mr. Henry Steyer.

The general speeches were that the island had been greatly maltreated, and an unjust prejudice was entertained against it because of its mosquitoes and alleged chills and fever, when the truth was that there were chills and fever there than elsewhere in the vicinity of New York. There were plenty of mosquitoes everywhere. The future of Staten Island, it was said, was in the hands of its natural advantages desecrated upon. A substantial report was provided on board, and an excellent band played popular airs from *opera bouffe* during the trip. The number of private committees of arrangements—Samuel Barton, H. Tracy Arnold, Colonel Drake De Kay, George M. Root, A. D. Munson, chairman.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, June 16, 1869. The military commission that convened at Austin, Texas, on the 10th of September, 1868, under orders of the War Department, to try James Weaver, a civilian, for the murder of another civilian, named Anthony Knowles, having completed their labors by finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree and sentencing him to be hanged, the findings have been submitted to the President